



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1968



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1968

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Members of the Public Health Committee...	2
Staff of the Public Health Department ...	3
Introduction by The Medical Officer of Health. ...	4 - 5
General Statistics...	6
Vital Statistics ...	7 - 8
Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases.	8 - 9
General Provisions of Personal Health Services ...	10 - 12
Introduction by The Senior Public Health Inspector. ...	13 - 14
Environmental Health. ...	15 - 20
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.. ...	15 - 20
Housing ...	21 - 22
Inspection and Supervision of Food.. ...	23 - 24
Statistical Tables...	25 - 44

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.

1 Comparative Table of Vital Statistics ...	25
2 Causes of Death. ...	26
3 Deaths - By Age Groups ...	27
4 Infant Mortality ...	28
5 Prevalence of Infectious Diseases...	29
6 Infectious Diseases - Yearly Totals. ...	30
7 Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis...	31
8 Summary of Visits and Inspections ..	32 - 33
9 Houses - Sanitary Conditions...	34
10 Factories and Workshops...	34
11 Factories Act, 1961..	35
12 Atmospheric Pollution - Measurement. ...	36
13 Rodent Control..	37
14 Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963...	38
15 Housing Statistics...	39 - 41
16 Food Premises and Registrations ...	42
17 Animals Slaughtered and Inspected...	43
18 Other Food Inspected. ...	44
19 Samples obtained for Analysis (L.C.C.)...	44

CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1968 - 1969

CHAIRMAN - Councillor Henry C. Bennett, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Henry C. Bennett, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor John Rhodes

Councillor Ronald Barker

Councillor Ernest B. Eyre

Councillor Clifford Green

Councillor Harold R. Hall

Councillor Harry W.J. Harding

Councillor Jack H. Hilton

Councillor Neville Jackson

Councillor A. George Read

Councillor Irvin Scott

Councillor Frank Sutcliffe

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

G. Robert Hinton (To 31/5/68)

John G. Whittingslow, D.M.A. (From 1/6/68)

Medical Officer of Health -

Divisional Health Office,
"Tylon",
Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health -

Senior Public Health Inspector -

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector -

Pupil Public Health Inspector -

JOHN FISHER (To 23/8/68) * (e.)

ALAN TAYLOR (From 27/8/68)

MRS. LILIAN CHADWICK (Part-time)

MISS ANN M. NICHOLAS (To 10/8/68)

MISS SUSAN TURBERVILLE (From 19/8/68)

- * (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Other Food Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (d) Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
- (e) Public Health Inspector's Diploma

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1968

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1968, which I hope will be as in the past a useful source of reference. The details of the year's activities are described in the first part of the report, followed by tabulated details.

The continuing development of the urban district is once more reflected in a further increase of population by 320 over the mid 1967 figure, the mid 1968 estimated population being 15,460. There were also 241 new homes built during the year, 47 by the Local Authority and 194 by private builders.

There were 308 births during the year, 15 less than in 1967, giving an adjusted birth rate of 22.7 compared with the national figure of 16.9. This high birth rate again reflects a young population area, much of the new housing development being occupied by young families. There were 2 infant deaths of under one year, to give an Infant Mortality Rate of 6 to compare with the national rate of 18. Though in the smaller areas as compared with statistics from large centres of population, individual yearly figures do not carry as much comparable significance, it has to be noted, that despite the high birth rate, the Infant Mortality Rate has steadily decreased over the past few years, and is now much below the national average.

A total of 167 deaths was registered during 1968, giving an adjusted rate of 12.0 compared with a national rate of 11.9. The classification of causes of death has been altered during the year, reference to this being made later in the text of the report.

A change in certain notifications of Infectious Diseases was introduced under the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, which came into operation during the latter part of 1968. The principle amendments of this Act, were that various diseases need no longer be notified to the Medical Officer of Health, this group included pneumonia, puerperal pyrexia and other rarer diseases; whilst a further group of diseases now had to be reported, these include diseases such as infective jaundice and tetanus. In view of this, changes have had to be made in the tabulation of Infectious Diseases later in this report. Total notification of Infectious Disease increased from 213 in 1967 to 416 in 1968, the main increases being in measles cases (259) and dysentery cases (132). The number of measles cases notified still show that this disease is the main cause of infectious

morbidity amongst children. Routine immunisation against measles is now available, together with immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox vaccination. They are offered to all children, and parents should take the opportunity to protect their children against these diseases. A total of between 70-80% of fully immunised children is necessary for satisfactory community protection.

In conclusion I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Clerk of the Council, who took up his appointment during the year. I would also like to thank the Senior Public Health Inspector and staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance and support, including the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1969.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres).....	2,865
Population - (a) Census 1961.....	12,708
(b) Registrar-General's (Mid-year 1968).....	15,460
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1968.....	6,290
Rateable Value.....	£515,487
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£1,871

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The Urban District of Crompton covers some 2,865 acres located on the western slopes of the Pennines on the fringe of the South Lancashire Industrial Area, varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Milnrow, on the south and west by the Urban District of Royton, on the south by the County Borough of Oldham and on the east by the Urban District of Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land, whilst the industrial centre is devoted to cotton spinning and here the greater part of the population is housed.

The district is divided into four wards, North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

The district is well served by transport facilities - rail and bus services.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)..... 308

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	147	138
Illegitimate.....	13	10

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	19.9
Adjusted Rate.....	22.7
(Comparability Factor 1.14)	

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.....	7.5
Stillbirths.....	3
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths.....	10.0
Total Live and Stillbirths.....	311
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).....	2

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	-	2
Illegitimate.....	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births.....	6.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births.....	7.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births.....	0.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total
Live births)..... 6.0

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000
total live births)..... 3.0

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week
combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)... 13.0

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)..... 1

Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and stillbirths..... 3.2

Total deaths (all ages)..... 167

Death rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	10.8
Adjusted Rate.....	12.0
(Comparability Factor 1.11)	

Principal Causes of Death:-

Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	67
Cerebrovascular Disease.....	18
Cancer (all sites).....	35

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the principal annual statistics for the years 1968, 1967, 1963 and 1958.

The number of deaths in 1968 was 167 (as compared with 196 in 1967), giving an adjusted death rate of 12.0 (13.9) to compare with the national figure of 11.9 (11.2). As in recent years the principal causes of death were degenerative diseases of the cardiac and nervous system, cancer and also diseases of the coronary circulation. In general this reflects the increase in the number of old people in the population and the decreased importance of infectious diseases as a cause of death.

Tables 2 and 3 show deaths by cause and age respectively. The comparison with previous years is no longer recorded, as there has been a change in Classification of Causes of Death by the Registrar General, to fit in more with International Classification and, therefore, in 1968 only that years figures are shown.

Two infants died in the first year of life and Table 4 details causes of infant deaths during the year. There was one maternal death reported during 1968 the cause of which was subjected to the usual "Confidential Enquiry" carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, and the findings reported to the Department of Health and Social Security. It is most important to persuade women, who do not satisfactorily fill the criteria for home confinement to have their babies in hospital.

Comparability Factor. This figure is supplied by the Registrar General, and is used to adjust the local crude birth and death rates so that they can be compared with the birth and death rates for England and Wales as a whole.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The revised list of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, which mainly became operative from 1st October, 1968, is as follows:-

Anthrax		Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera		Plague
Diphtheria	- - -	Poliomyelitis (acute)
Dysentery		Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (acute)		Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning		Smallpox
Infective Jaundice		Tetanus
Leprosy		Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis		Typhoid Fever
Malaria		Typhus
Measles		Whooping Cough
Meningitis (acute)		Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia neonatorum		

There was an increase in the number of cases of infectious disease notified, 416 cases compared with 213 cases in 1967. This was chiefly due to an increase in the cases of measles and dysentery. Table 5 sets out the age distribution of persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases, and Table 6 compares the incidence of infectious disease in 1968 with previous years.

Measles.

There were 259 cases of measles in 1968, and of these 235 cases were notified between 1st October and 31st December. Measles vaccination is now available locally, and it is hoped that parents will take advantage of this to protect their children.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were 132 cases of dysentery notified during 1968, 113 of these between 1st March and 27th May, mainly being cases from the local nurseries, and consequent spread to family contacts. The Public Health Inspectors have to spend a considerable amount of their time chasing and checking cases, suspected cases and contacts or people with symptoms of dysentery and food poisoning, and it is indeed due to their prompt action in many cases that the spread is limited.

There were 8 cases of food poisoning in the area, no traceable causes being found.

A total of 1,504 faecal specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and Whooping Cough.

As in recent years no cases of diphtheria, whooping cough, acute poliomyelitis and smallpox were notified in the area during 1968. Parents are advised to take advantage of the immunisation which is available to protect against these diseases.

Infective Jaundice.

One of the new diseases to be notified shows a total of 8 cases from the 15th June, 1968.

Tuberculosis.

Three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. At the end of 1968 there were 24 persons on the Tuberculosis Register, 21 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary.

In general nowadays most cases are notified early and can be satisfactorily treated. The M.M.R. unit is available for X-ray purposes and appointments can be made through general Practitioners.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Crompton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Tel. No. 061-624-6251/2).

The Assistant Divisional Medical Officer based at High Street School Clinic is Dr. Siddiqui (Tel. No. SHAW 7114).

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Three midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

Mrs. J. Harris,	'Townhill', Chamber Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7802)
Mrs. M.A. Williams,	75, Surrey Avenue, Shaw.	(SHAW 6284)
Mrs. E. Bridges,	30, Jordan Avenue, Shaw.	(SHAW 5406)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at The Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Tel No. SHAW 7114).

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Three Health Visitors, Mrs. H.I. Smith, Mrs. W. Frost and Mrs. D. Hardwick are responsible for the Crompton district and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic.

Two child welfare sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at The Clinic, High Street and one weekly session is held on Thursday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon at St. Andrew's Church, High Crompton. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare foods such as National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice are available at the Child Welfare Sessions.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery at Kershaw Street, Shaw, with accommodation for 50 children. There is also one nursery attached to a cotton mill, providing accommodation for 70 children.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14 and the Nurses covering the Crompton area are now based on the "nursing team" idea, their areas based on the general practitioners practices rather than district

areas. The Nurses mainly covering Crompton are:-

Mrs. F. Knight,	396, Milnrow Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7730)
Mrs. N. Flynn,	3, Trent Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7268)
Mrs. M. Clarke,	42, Surrey Avenue, Shaw.	(SHAW 7618)
Mrs. E. Brock,	2, Dale Square, Royton.	(061-624-6593)
Miss S. Todd,	43, Albert Street, Royton.	(061-624-2896)

Mr. C.S. Croasdale, 55, Pennine View, Royton (Tel. No. 061-624-6903) is the Male nurse, available for dealing with certain cases.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Welfare Officers are based at the Divisional Health Office in Chadderton, but are available to give any help needed in the Crompton area. Very effective liaison exists between the Local Authority Mental Welfare Staff and the Local Hospital Consultant and Psychiatric Staff.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser, whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division. The major part of this service is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their own homes.

WELFARE SERVICE.

Residential accommodation for elderly persons in need of care and attention, which they would not otherwise receive, is provided by the County Council in seven homes for the elderly in Division 14. One of these homes, Laburnum House, is situated in Crompton. Other statutory services, including Home Nurse, Home Help, Health Visitor and Laundry Services, co-operate to support the elderly and handicapped in their own home and voluntary bodies provide Meals on Wheels, Chiropody, Home Visiting etc.

Enquiries on any aspect of Mental Health, Welfare and the Home Help Service should be directed to the Divisional Health Office, "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton. (Tel No. 061-624-6251/2).

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles are based on the Ambulance Station at Moor Street. This station is manned on a 24 hour basis. The Ambulance Service is under radio-control from a Control Centre at Whitefield (Tel. No. 061-766-6666).

CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who, for one reason or another, are deprived of normal parental care is carried out by the Childrens Department of the Lancashire County Council at Jowett's Walk, Ashton. (Tel. No. 061-330-5035).

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham & District General Hospital provide general hospital services for residents of the district. Cases of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Certain categories of patients are admitted direct to other specialist units in the Manchester area.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham & District General Hospital.....	061-624-0420
The District Infirmary, Ashton	061-330-1611
The Sparthfield Clinic, Manchester Road, Rochdale....	9-48333

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham & District General Hospital provides facilities for examination and follow up of patients referred by General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the Year 1968

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district and the work of the Public Health Department for 1968.

In May, Mr. J. Fisher, the Pupil Public Health Inspector was successful in obtaining the Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board. Mr. Fisher was one of the eight students selected for interview in connection with the "Ronald Williams Awards" made to the "Students of the Year". Though he failed to qualify for an award, congratulations were due to him for the standard he attained and, without taking any credit from him, the Department could be justly proud for having been responsible for much of his training and the Council feel very well satisfied that proper use had been made of the facilities afforded to him. Mr. Fisher left the Department in August to take up an appointment as a Public Health Inspector with the Middleton M.B. and Mr. A. Taylor joined us as the new Pupil Inspector. The Junior Clerk, Miss A.M. Nicholas, decided to seek pastures new also in August and she was succeeded by Miss S. Turberville.

It was only at the end of the year that a sigh of relief could be breathed over the resolving of the refuse disposal problem which has occupied so much time and thought over the past few years. Our thanks are due not only to the Cleansing Committee of the Oldham C.B. for coming to our assistance but also to the Director of Public Cleansing, Mr. G. Crowther, for his excellent co-operation and realisation of our difficulties. One is now aware of similar difficulties to our own being experienced by other neighbouring authorities and time might very well show that Crompton was wise to tackle this problem so far in advance.

Towards the latter part of the year, there had to be a slowing down in the implementation of the programme for dealing with unfit houses due to the strain placed upon the re-housing resources available to the Housing Manager. This was regrettable, but because of numerous difficulties in connection with the Smallbrook Mill site, the commencement of building was considerably delayed and therefore it was inevitable.

Throughout the year, the routine work of the Department was successfully continued. Seven hundred and seventeen official complaints were made to the Department but many matters are dealt with which are not the subject of

complaints. Routine work is often mundane work but it forms an essential part of the Public Health Inspector's role in the furtherance of environmental health.

I must take this opportunity to offer my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year. I also express my appreciation to the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, the Surveyor, the Treasurer and their staffs without whose assistance and co-operation the Department could never hope to operate smoothly. Lastly, but by no means least, to my colleagues in the Public Health Department, for their effort and support at all times, I say a very sincere thank you.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

A. RENSHAW

Senior Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1969.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1) WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supply. Until the 31st March, 1968, the Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department was the responsible authority for the provision of the water supply for the district. On the 1st April, 1968, the Department was absorbed into the new West Pennine Water Board who became the statutory water undertakers for the district.

Generally, supplies were satisfactory both in quality and quantity though the problem of discoloured water was, from time to time, brought to the notice of the Health department. Towards the end of the year complaints were received from the High Crompton area regarding frequent breakdowns in supply. This was due to a number of bursts on the mains serving the area following an increase in mains pressure carried out with the object of improving supplies to that part of the district. The situation continued into the early part of 1969.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examination of the raw water and the water going into supply is carried out by the water undertakers.

Private Supply. Fifty-nine houses and farms depend on private supplies from wells and springs. The properties are mainly in the outlying parts of the district where extensions to the public main is impracticable and uneconomic. Twenty samples of water from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination, eleven of which were reported as satisfactory. The nine unsatisfactory samples were from three sources. In one case, contamination followed the near failure of the source during a dry spell in the early part of the summer and in the other two cases cleansing of the storage tanks resulted in improvement in the quality of the water.

2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Apart from outlying areas where it is impracticable to lay main sewers, the whole of the district is satisfactorily sewered. Sewage is treated at the New Hey and Low Crompton Works.

The New Hey works is capable of taking the whole of the sewage from the parts of the district which it serves. With regard to the plan to link the Low Crompton works with the Royton Urban District Councils works, before the link can be made, the new Sewage works at Royton will have to be completed. During the year consultants were preparing the details of the scheme.

All the new development in the district during 1968 was connected to the Council's sewerage system.

The weekly collection of nightsoil was maintained during the year, this work being carried out by use of the Council's gully emptying machine.

3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mersey and Weaver River Authority is the controlling authority for the rivers and streams in the district.

During the year flooding from the River Beal again took place at Mosshey and Jubilee. Detailed plans to carry out works of cleansing and improvement on the line of the Beal were completed but finance was not available to allow works to commence.

4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection. The weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year except for one of the holiday weeks in June and in the September holiday week when, in both instances, approximately one-third of the district did not receive a collection service.

The maintenance of the service during holiday weeks present a difficult problem. It has been suggested that this can be easily overcome by the staggering of annual leave over the whole of the summer period. To do this, however, means that the Department is continually short staffed for 4 to 5 months and it is felt to be in the interest of good staff relations to allow the collectors to take their holidays at the same time that their wives and children are on holiday. Some of the manpower problems are overcome by the employment of casual labour but experience has shown that it is inadvisable to employ drivers who are strange to the job as it is far from easy to negotiate many of the narrow back passages and costly damage to valuable machines can result.

Credit must be given to the men who carry out this often unpleasant task of refuse collection. It is true that they may at times give cause for complaint but it should be remembered, when the wind is howling or the rain is pouring or when conditions under foot are more conducive to skating than walking, theirs is a most unenviable job.

(b) Refuse Disposal. Once more the Committee and the Officers of the department spent an anxious year so far as this subject was concerned. Tipping at the Thornham Road Tip was completed in July and refuse disposal was transferred to the Twingates Tip. It was easily seen at a very early stage, why tipping of refuse was abandoned here many years ago. The tip became a target for children who enjoyed seeing the fire brigade in action and, due to its exposed position and the general lack of covering material, fires which at first seemed not very serious soon became dangerous. Plant had to be hired on numerous occasions to dig out or seal the affected parts and this became a costly business for the Council. On top of this, the tip "churned up" very badly in wet weather and apart from possible damage to the vehicles, valuable time was lost on the collection rounds as vehicles became bogged down.

The date on which the previous arrangement whereby the refuse from Crompton was to be disposed of in Oldham, could take effect, appeared to

recede still further on receipt of the result from the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the inquiry held in January into Oldham's planning application to extend their tip at the Medlock Valley. The application was rejected and it seemed as though our problems were back in 'square one'. However, our difficulties had not been forgotten by Oldham and a very welcome letter was received during the last week of the year saying that tipping could commence in Oldham on the 1st April, 1969.

During the year, officials of the Ministry became aware that other nearby authorities as well as Crompton had serious refuse disposal problems and a working party comprised of Oldham County Borough and the Urban Districts of Chadderton, Crompton, Lees and Royton, to be joined later by the Borough of Ashton and the Urban Districts of Failsworth and Saddleworth, was set up to investigate the possibility of establishing future refuse disposal in the area on a joint basis.

(c) Salvage. The amount of salvage collected and baled remained at the low level of previous years. An amount to cover the purchase of an electric baling machine was included in the estimates for the financial year but at the close of the calendar year negotiations were in progress for the sale of loose waste paper thus saving the costly process of sorting and baling.

(d) Refuse Storage. Under the Council's dustbin replacement scheme, 272 bins were supplied. In addition, 115 bins were sold for use at new property or as second dustbins at existing properties. The $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. capacity plastic dustbins remained popular though the type originally purchased proved troublesome at properties in exposed areas and bins with a heavy rubber cover from a different manufacturer were obtained.

The paper sack system of refuse storage and collection at the Council's Beal Hey estate proved on the whole to be successful, very few difficulties being reported. Due to very steep drives and steps, certain properties in the Grains Road area are a collector's nightmare and paper sacks used as dustbin liners were introduced at the houses in an attempt to overcome some of the difficulties which arose.

5) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

6) RAG FLOCK PREMISES.

There were no licensed manufacturers in the district but there was one registered upholsterer.

7) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

There was no change in the number of waste water closets and pail closets in the district during the year. Plans were submitted for the installation of three septic tanks and filters at premises served by pail closets, but the work was not completed.

8) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

(a) Industrial. Smoke emissions from industrial plants in the district gave very little cause for concern. In many cases, emissions were practically non-existent whilst the remainder kept pretty well within the limits of the Clean Air Act and the associated regulations. Where there was transgression, there was always some very good reason and it was pleasing to find mill engineers contacting the department to tell of their difficulties and possible shortcomings rather than awaiting a visit from an inspector.

(b) Domestic. The No. 4 (Hunger Hill) Smoke Control Order came into operation on 1st July. Conversion work in private dwellings was carried out smoothly but the same could hardly be said in respect of the Council owned aged persons bungalows on the Hunger Hill estate. Original plans had to be altered due to an increase in costs and the unsuitability of one of the appliances for use with North-Sea gas.

During the year the survey of the proposed No. 5 area comprising 1089.7 acres, centred on Buckstones Road, continued.

(c) Smoke Nuisances. Twenty-six visits were made during the year in respect of smoke nuisances from burning in the open air. Most of these were to small industrialists using this method for the disposal of unwanted materials and rubbish, though the biggest culprits were scrap metal dealers and car breakers. Strong warnings and the threat of prosecution had to be resorted to in the worst cases.

9) RODENT CONTROL.

The details regarding infestations of rats and mice are given in Table 13.

The total number of mice infestations at non-agricultural properties in the district showed an increase of 116% over the figure for 1967. This can probably be taken as an indication of the extent of warfarin resistance in mice and many more property occupiers sought the assistance of the local authority after unsuccessful attempts to control infestations themselves. Alphachloralose bait was used with a high degree of success but difficulties were encountered in centrally heated properties and in warm places in other properties where the temperature exceeded the critical level.

10) DISINFESTATIONS.

In 1968, five council houses and thirty-six private houses were treated by the department's foreman for insect infestations. As in previous years, the main trouble was due to cockroaches though plaster beetles, which can be a hazard of new properties, gave concern to a number of occupiers.

11) DISINFECTION.

Advice on current disinfection was given on visiting cases of notified infectious diseases and free disinfectant was issued as required.

12) SWIMMING BATHS.

The capacity of the plunge at the Public Baths in Farrow Street is 60,000 gallons, supplied from the main supply. During most of the year the turnover period was ten hours.

Fifty-three samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological examination. This was many more than usual. They were taken to assist the Baths manager who was battling against heavy odds to keep the worn-out plant running and also to keep the Recreation Committee fully informed of conditions at the baths. Eight of these samples were reported as unsatisfactory and following some particularly bad samples in November, the baths were closed for a short time on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health whilst repairs to the old plant were carried out. In the latter part of the year, however, work was commenced on the renewal of the defective filtration and chlorination plant.

13) FACTORIES.

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year totalled 89 and the number of inspections undertaken during the year was 60. Informal action to remedy defects to sanitary conveniences at two factories was taken.

Tables 10 and 11 give details of the type of factories and the work done during 1968.

14) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

The total number of premises on the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act register at the end of the year was 75. Of these, 60 received a general inspection and 88 visits were made under the Act. Contraventions were noted at two premises and informal action was taken. No accidents were reported during the year.

15) NOISE ABATEMENT.

Three complaints of noise nuisances were investigated during the year. All were in respect of nuisances from barking dogs and the complainants were advised to take private action under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council Bye-laws.

16) ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The two premises in the district licenced under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act were both operated satisfactorily during the year.

17) COMPLAINTS, DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

717 official complaints were made to the Department during 1968. All were investigated and action was taken where appropriate. 501 defects and nuisances were discovered and 496 remedied.

During the year, 107 private drains were cleared by the Department's foreman free of charge and once more this proved to be a useful and worthwhile service. Many residents, particularly owner/occupiers, who encounter drainage troubles believe that the solving of the troubles is automatically the responsibility of the local authority and not that of the owner. Whilst most are appreciative of the service given, others take the attitude "this is what we pay our rates for" and expect someone to be available to give attention just as and when they require it.

18) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not necessary in any instance during the year to take legal proceedings.

(B) HOUSING.

1) INSPECTIONS AND REPAIRS.

566 houses were inspected for defects in 1968, entailing a total of 847 inspections. Action under the Public Health or Housing Acts was taken in respect of 62 houses either to remedy defects or to render the houses fit for human habitation.

2) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Five houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense. Six houses were demolished during the year and one house was closed. The Council re-housed one family from a house which had previously been declared unfit.

One Clearance Order was made and one Compulsory Purchase Order was made during the year. The North Ward - Glebe Street No. 1 Clearance Order, comprised of 13 houses was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. In the case of the North Ward - Rochdale Road No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order, comprised of 9 houses; considerable difficulties were experienced in obtaining details of legal ownerships and, therefore, by the end of the year, it had not been possible to submit the order to the Minister for confirmation. Twenty houses in previously confirmed Clearance areas were demolished and 15 families were re-housed.

3) APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing list at the end of the year was 310. Of these 310 applications, 169 were for one bedroom, 66 for two bedroom, 74 for three bedroom and 1 for four bedroom accommodation.

4) ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Twenty-three houses and twenty-four flats were completed by the Council in 1968 bringing the total of post-war Council dwellings erected to 604. Work on the Beal Hey estate and the small scheme at Princess Road was completed and architects were preparing the scheme comprising 96 dwellings at the Smallbrook Mill site.

Private development of the district continued and during the year 194 new dwellings were erected, bringing the total of privately built post-war dwellings to 2,043.

5) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Engineer and Surveyor kindly provided the information given under this heading.

The Council received 106 applications for standard grants under the House

Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964. All the applications were for improvement to the full standard and 99 were approved by the Council. Work was completed in 94 cases. Six applications were received for discretionary grants under the Housing Act, 1949 and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958. Five applications were approved by the Council and work was completed in eight cases.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1) FOOD HYGIENE.

The regular inspection of all types of food premises in the district was continued during the year. Once more, standards generally were high and where infringements of the Regulations were found, these were only of a minor nature. Food traders appear to be appreciating that the maintenance of good hygiene standards is as much in their own interests as that of the consumer.

2) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

a) Meat Inspection. One private slaughterhouse in the district was licensed during the year. No slaughtering was carried out during January and February. In connection with the Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions in operation at that time, the Ministry of Agriculture would not allow the issue of licences for the movement of animals for slaughter at this slaughterhouse, because it is situated on farm premises.

The licence for the slaughterhouse at High Crompton, which had not been used for two years was not renewed because the premises did not comply, through lack of use and maintenance, with the requirements of the Hygiene and the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations. Thus, the premises remained unlicensed for 12 months and, if they are desired to be used for slaughtering purposes at any time in the future, it will be necessary for application to be made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for a new licence.

There were no real difficulties due to the operation of regulated days and times for slaughter. By mutual arrangement, the provisions were relaxed over holiday periods to fit in with consumer demand and the strain placed on the butcher's working hours at those times.

b) Inspection of other foods. The amount of other foods condemned during the year was 1090 lbs. the details of which can be found in Table 18. This is a comparatively high quantity but the greater portion is accounted for by frozen foods all of which had to be condemned following the breakdown of refrigerated cabinets in three shops.

3) MILK SUPPLY.

All the milk sold in the district is designated and the main supervisory responsibility for the supply rests between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Lancashire County Health Authority.

Ninety-five samples of milk were taken by the Public Health Department during the year, all submitted for examination for possible Brucellosis infection.

Many of these samples were individual samples from cows in three herds in the district following results of bulk samples of milk which showed the presence of brucella infection in the herds. Four notices under Regulation 20

of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, were served by the Medical Officer of Health requiring heat treatment of the milk before sale and these remained operative until the herds were proved to be free from infection.

4) ICE-CREAM.

There was only one premises registered for manufacture and this was for soft ice-cream. Regular inspections were made of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and also of vehicles operating in the district.

5) FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING.

Crompton is not a Food and Drugs Authority so that the responsibility for sampling for analysis is that of the Lancashire County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the details given in Table 19.

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1968	1967	1963	1958
Population		15,460	15,140	13,610	12,520
Live Births	No. Adj. Rate	308 22.7	323 24.3	263 20.3	176 14.6
Stillbirths	No. Rate	3 10.0	1 3.0	5 18.7	4 22.2
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	No.	311	324	268	180
Illegitimate Births % of Live Births	No. Rate	23 7.5	19 5.9	12 4.6	8 4.5
Total Infant Deaths	No. Rate	2 6.0	5 15.0	9 34.2	4 22.2
Neonatal Deaths	No. Rate	2 6.0	3 9.0	7 26.6	4 22.7
Maternal Deaths	No. Rate	1 3.2	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Total Deaths	No. Adj. Rate	167 12.0	196 13.9	198 15.7	169 14.4

TABLE 2

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes	M	F	1968 Total
Syphilis and its Sequelae	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	1	5
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	4	1	5
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	11	10	21
Diabetes Mellitus	3	-	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2	4
Hypertensive Disease	1	3	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	19	22	41
Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	8	13
Cerebrovascular Disease	9	9	18
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	2	5
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	9	5	14
Bronchitis and Emphysema	8	4	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	1	1
Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	-	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
All Other Accidents	1	-	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	3	1	4
All Other External Causes	-	1	1
	87	80	167

TABLE 3

DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

YEARS	M	F	1968 Total
Under 1	-	2	2
1 - 4	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 24	3	1	4
25 - 34	3	-	3
35 - 44	1	1	2
45 - 54	5	5	10
55 - 64	19	14	33
65 - 74	26	27	53
75 and over	30	30	60
Total	87	80	167

TABLE 4

INFANT MORTALITY - 1968

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	4 to 12 Months	Total
Birth Injury	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality (Pneumonia)	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	-	1	1	-	-	2

TABLE 5

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1968

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 and over
Dysentery	132	1	34	39	26	4	9	17	2	-
Food Poisoning	8	2	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Infective Jaundice *	8	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	-	1
Measles	259	14	95	101	49	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	6	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -										
Pulmonary	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	416	17	131	142	79	8	11	25	2	1

* Notifiable from 1/6/68

TABLE 6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - YEARLY TOTALS

Notifiable Diseases	1968	1967	1963	1958
Anthrax	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	132	1	9	84
Erysipelas +	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	8	1	1	1
Infective Jaundice *	8	-	-	-
Measles	259	178	176	68
Pneumonia +	-	-	2	1
Poliomyelitis (Acute)				
Paralytic	-	-	-	2
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	6	21	3	38
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	3	4	8	-
Non-Pulmonary	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	7	-	2
TOTALS	416	213	200	197

+ Notifiable up to 30/9/68

* Notifiable from 1/6/68

TABLE 7

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1968

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary M F		Non-Pulmonary M F		Pulmonary M F		Non-Pulmonary M F	
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3		-		-		-	

TABLE 8

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Dwellinghouses inspected for defects -

Public Health Acts	511
Housing Acts	206

Other Housing Act Visits -

Housing Survey	130
----------------	-----

Other Public Health Act Visits -

Drain Inspections and tests	279
Sewers	4
Water Supply	27
Insect Infestations	42
Animal nuisances	4
Accumulations	34
Offensive Odours	35
Piggeries	4
Dirty Houses	5
Miscellaneous	152
Interviews with owners and contractors	218
Infectious diseases and food poisonings	192
Noise Nuisances	3
Places of Entertainment	5

<u>Pet Shops -</u>	2
--------------------	---

<u>Animal Boarding Establishments -</u>	3
---	---

Factories Acts -

Factories with mechanical power	49
Factories without mechanical power	5

Offices and Shops Act -

Inspections	88
-------------	----

Carried forward ... 1,998

TABLE 8 Cont'd.

Brought forward ... 1,998

Food Premises -

General grocers	86
Greengrocers	62
Fishmongers	18
Butchers and cooked meats	86
Bakehouses	21
Confectioners shops	20
Fried fish shops	41
Sweet shops	24
Licensed premises	24
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	3
Canteens and school kitchens	18
Mobile shops	25
Market food stalls	241
Ice cream - sale	13
Ice cream - vehicles	30
Ice cream - manufacture	1
Milk distributors	31
Slaughterhouses	113

Sampling - 28

Atmospheric Pollution -

Smoke observations	11
Visits to boiler plant	1
Houses - Smoke Control	1,161
Smoke nuisances	26

Rodent Control -

Dwellinghouses	108
Other premises	39
Tips, streams, etc.	3
Sewers	51

Refuse Collection and Disposal -

Depot	118
Tips	445
General	538

Civic Amenities Act - 6

Market 108
5,498

Nuisances or defects discovered	...	...	501
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	...	496
Preliminary notices served	...	...	70
Statutory notices served	...	...	8

TABLE 9

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

Houses and farms	6,290
Houses without through ventilation	35
Houses back-to-back	8
Pail closets	34
Water closets	6,595
Waste water closets	3
Ashbins	6,913
Privies (not privy middens)	5
Septic tanks	11

TABLE 10

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 89 premises which come under this designation

Aircraft components	1
Bakers	9
Boot, shoe and clog repairers	5
Cotton spinning	8
Other Textile Manufacturers	3
Cotton Waste sorting	2
Carbon works	1
Electric lamp works	2
Joiners and builders	9
Machinists	2
Motor repair garages	5
Printers	3
Rope and twine works	1
Skip and packing case makers	2
Stockinette maker	1
Ladies and gents tailors	1
Light engineering	9
Vehicle builders	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Waste paper balers	1
Dodgem cars	1
Boat builders	1
Others	20
	<hr/>
	89

TABLE 11
FACTORIES ACT, 1961
INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
PART I

Premises	Number on register	Number of inspections	Number of written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	3	5	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	77	49	2	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	9	6	-	-
Totals	89	60	2	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	2	-	-	-

OUT WORK - PART II
SECTIONS 133 AND 134

- N I L -

TABLE 12

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

GRAPH SHOWING AVERAGE VALUES OF SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1968

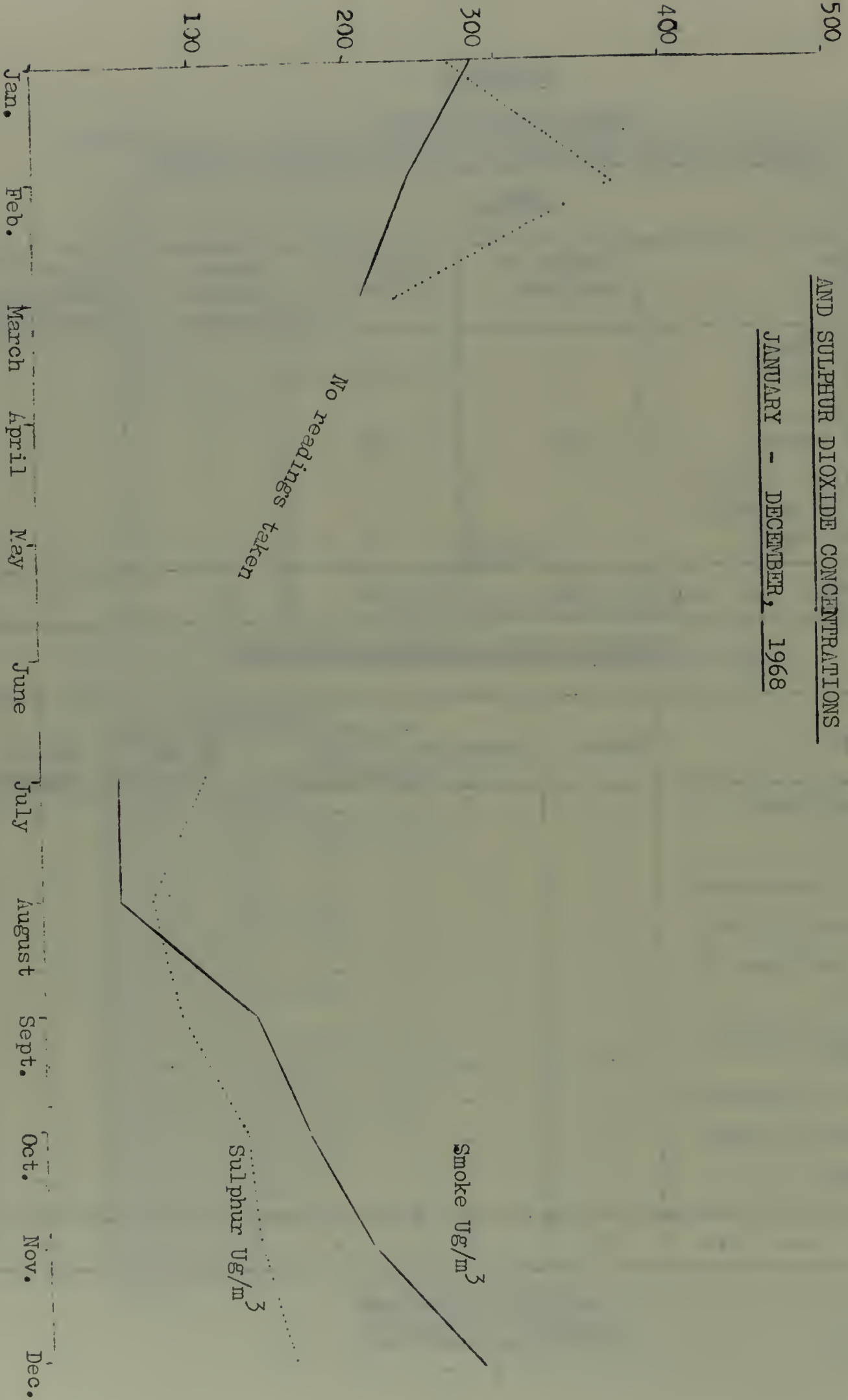


TABLE 13

RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	7343	45
2. a. Total number of properties inspected following notification	198	4
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	58	4
(ii) Mice	140	-
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	128	3
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	3	1
(ii) Mice	10	1
	...	

TABLE 14

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS -

Class of Premises	No. of premises reg. during the year	No. of reg. premises at end of year	No. of reg. premises receiving a general inspec- tion during year
Offices	-	13	5
Retail Shops	3	48	44
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	13	10
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	75	60

TABLE 15

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new dwellings erected during the year:- 241

1. By the local authority 47

2. By other bodies or persons 194

With State assistance under the Housing Acts

1. By the local authority -

2. By other bodies or persons -

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects 566

Number of inspections made for the purpose 847

2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit

Number found during the year 65

Number at end of year 187

3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 62

Clearance areas:-

1. Number of dwellinghouses demolished during year

Unfit houses 20

Other houses -

2. Number of persons displaced 36

TABLE 15 Cont'd.

Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

1. Houses demolished or closed during year:-

Housing Act, 1957

Demolished as a result of formal or
informal procedure (Section 17)

Local authority owned houses certified
unfit by Medical Officer of Health

Closed as a result of closing orders
under Sections 16 (4) and 17 (1)

Number of	
Houses	Persons Displaced
6	-
-	-
1	1

Repairs during the year:-

Number of houses

Unfit houses rendered fit as a result of
informal action by the local authority
under Housing or Public Health Acts

11

Public Health Acts - action after service
of formal notice - houses in which defects
were remedied:

By owners

7

By local authority in default of owners

-

TABLE 15 Cont'd.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTSHOUSING ACT, 1949, AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

	No. of dwellinghouses or buildings affected
Action during year:-	
a) Submitted by private individual to local authority	6
b) Approved by local authority	5
c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-
d) Finally approved by Ministry	-
e) Work completed	8
f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS, 1961 AND 1964

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Action during year:-	
a) Application submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	106
b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	-
c) Total applications approved by local authority	99
d) Work completed	94

TABLE 16

FOOD PREMISES

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and confectioners	14
Fried fish shops	9
Meat shops (Butchers, tripe, etc.)	16
Greengrocers	15
Grocers and provision dealers	48
Sweets and soft drinks	20
Public houses, restaurants, canteens and snack bars	38
Total	<u>160</u>

Number of Food Premises registered under Section
16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Meat products	12	40
Confectioners and Bakehouses	8	37
Ice Cream - Sale	36	13
Ice Cream - Manufacture	1	3
	<u>57</u>	<u>93</u>

Number of Hawker's Food Storage Premises, registered
under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council
(General Powers) Act, 1951

	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Greengrocers	4	6
Meat salesmen	2	4
Confectioners	1	1
	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

TABLE 17

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	302	6	-	-	-
Number inspected	302	6	-	-	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	38	1	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	12.58	16.67	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcase meat and organs condemned ... 2 cwts. 83 lbs.

TABLE 18

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

<u>Nature of Food</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Tinned Meat	10 lbs.
Tinned Ham	17 lbs.
Tinned Tomatoes	88 lbs.
Frozen Meat	198 lbs.
Frozen Fish	328 lbs.
Frozen Vegetables	235 lbs.
Frozen Pastry	32 lbs.
Frozen Confectionery	38 lbs.
Frozen Cheese	2 lbs.
Lamb Carcase & Offal	142 lbs.
Total	<u>1,090 lbs.</u>

TABLE 19

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955Samples obtained for Analysis

57 Milk	4 Sweets
1 Bread	2 Dried Fruit
1 Ice Cream	1 Cooking Chocolate
1 Ice Lollies	1 Fruit Curd
1 Meat Pies	1 Cheese
1 Steakburgers	1 Vitamin Tablets
1 Self Raising Flour	1 Soluble Aspirin Tablets B.P.
1 Plain Flour	1 Cake Decorations
1 Steakburgers, frozen	1 Jam
1 Sugar	1 Lemon Cheese
1 Barley	1 Flour Confectionery
1 Coffee	1 Gravy Browning
1 Angelica	1 Mixed Peel

Samples not found to be genuine

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Bread	Contained a piece of metal weighing 0.787 gramme and measuring 14 millimetres long, 9 millimetres wide, and 2.8 millimetres thick	Prosecution - Fined £25 Costs £13.10s
Steakburgers	Meat content 64%. Recommended 80%.	Vendor commu- cated with.
Steakburgers - frozen	Meat content 74%. Recommended minimum content not less than 80%.	Packers comm- cated with.
Angelica	Contained the non-permitted coal tar colouring Blue VRS together with an unidentified Blue which could be impurity in the non-permitted Blue VRS colouring.	Remaining sto- withdrawn fro sale & import communicated
Fruit Curd	Sample unlabelled therefore no name of the food and no name and address (or trade mark) of the responsible factor appeared (The weight was printed on the list).	Vendor informed.
Cheese	Sample labelled only "Cheshire". Should be labelled in addition with the name of the food i.e., cheese	Vendor informed.

